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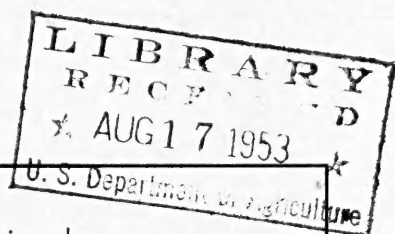
EXOTIC GLADIOLUS

AND

Other Garden Rarities

INCLUDING

TUDAYLILIES



"To him who
in the love
of Nature
holds communion
with her visible forms
she speaks
a various language."

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

LIST NO. 17

A single grain of pollen can create the star to which
your wagon can be hitched. But the 'know why' is
more important than the 'know how'.

PHILIP O. BUCH

106 Rockaway Avenue
ROCKAWAY, NEW JERSEY

To My Flower Friends:

My quest for breeding stocks during the past 25 years has resulted in what I think is the longest list of *Gladiolus* species in America. Peruse it carefully, for you can get farther faster with species. All sections can be intercrossed and Mendel's Law always applies. The possibilities are endless and there IS room for improvement.

While this list is prepared primarily for hybridists who need new blood lines, and connoisseurs or fanciers who delight in the unusual, the home gardener will find most of my offers of more than ordinary interest because of their differences from the standard garden varieties.

It is my privilege to name and introduce in this edition two new varieties of *Gladiolus* species and to present the greatest advance in *Hemerocallis* breeding since these flowers were first popularized — my TUDAYLILY HYBRIDS. And, some new seeds.

Everything, except as noted, is grown in my private experimental garden. I do not maintain a display garden because time will not permit.

If you sent a dime for this list be sure to deduct it from your first order. This charge became necessary because curiosity was costing real money. Customers receive these lists free as issued, without request. Because of the nature of the plant material it is not issued annually, but in "editions", of which this is the seventeenth. The quotations will stand until superseded by the next number.

FOR YOUR GUIDANCE

CORMS and CORNELS — Orders filled in rotation as received and sent postpaid at PROPER planting time in spring or fall. None sent in Jan. or Feb. Corm sizes vary with the species, but blooming size will always be sent.

SEEDS — Immediate delivery if in stock; otherwise back ordered until new supply is harvested or importation arrives. Cultural directions included. Packets contain from 10 to 30 seeds, depending upon rarity. Trade packets, when offered, contain three times the amount.

SPECIAL NOTATIONS appear under the various sections and species. Please read them carefully before ordering to avoid confusion and letter writing.

TERMS — Cash with order, by check or postal note. Everything is sent postpaid in U.S. and possessions, whether your order amounts to 50c or \$50. I am satisfied with my profit on this basis, and you will profit, too.

FOREIGN ORDERS accepted for *Gladiolus* and seeds only, and must total at least TEN DOLLARS. Import permit or label must accompany orders for corms, but not for seeds.

PLEASE do not ask for wholesale prices — there are none. The only discounts are already provided in the quotations herein. You will have to patiently grow your own stocks, as I did, even from one seed!

IF YOU grow any *Gladiolus* species not in this list, I will purchase or exchange. Tell me what you have.

PHILIP O. BUCH

ACIDANTHERA HYBRID

MELODY (Buch, 1952) 36. The first known hybrid (*A. bicolor* X *A. Murielae*) to be introduced. Blooms in 90 days, 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of its parents. Exquisitely fragrant long-tubed flowers, pale yellow in bud, but opens 9 white flowers, 3¼ inches wide, with pale yellow back ribs and the typical dark chocolate blotches. Very resistant to sun and rain. A decided improvement over *A. bicolor*, more reliable and a rapid propagator. Excellent for cutting, as the flowers last long, emitting

their delightful perfume day and night. Foliage partly arching, as with some gladiolus. Handle like summer-blooming gladiolus, but hold until the ground warms up (corn-planting time). Store away from frost. \$4.50 each; 3—\$12.15; 6—\$22.95; Cormels, \$45.00 per 100.

NOTE: *Acidanthera* will NOT cross with *Gladiolus*. I tried it for 20 years. If you are more patient, go right ahead. But don't say I did not warn you.

CAMASSIA

One of the most beautiful of the spring-flowering (May) hardy bulbflowers from our own Pacific Northwest. My collection includes most known species and some hybrids. Their asphodel-like spikes reach from 2 to 5 feet, displaying plain creamy-white and with a blue streak, pale blue, lavender, light blue, dark blue and violet flowers over a long period. Some, when established, throw 3 or 4 spikes and multiply readily. Can be naturalized. Seeds, in mixture only, 50c pkt.

EURASIAN GLADIOLUS (SPRINGGLADS)

These sub-zero hardy species from Europe and Asia are among the rarest of worthy garden plants, seldom seen in American gardens. They offer new opportunities for hybridists, cut flower growers, exhibitors. Will cross with other sections of the genus. Use them in the rock garden, hardy border, or naturalize. Easier to grow than summer kinds, and THRIPS DO NOT BOTHER THEM! The northern range of hardiness has not yet been determined, and I would appreciate knowing if any of this group withstand lower temperatures than those shown in parentheses. The first figure following name is the height in inches. All require fall (Oct.-Nov.) planting and cannot be held until spring. Delivered accordingly.

G. ANATOLICUS (Armenia) 24 (-14) Two to six purple and white flowers, 1½" wide, with attractively folded lower segments. Mid-May. 3—\$2.00; 6—\$3.85; 12—\$7.20. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. BYZANTINUS (So. Europe) 30 (-30) Largest of the group, with 7 to 15 light purple flowers, 2" wide. A white line, edged darker purple, is on each flower segment. Early June. 3—.70; 6—\$1.30; 12—\$2.50. Seeds, 50c pkt.

"We sometimes have 30 below here in northern New York, but *G. byzantinus* are hardy."—Mrs. G. F. B.

G. BYZANTINUS ALBUS (So. Europe) 24 (-16) This pure white variety, introduced by me in 1949, has smaller flowers than the type and is a shy bloomer. I am not sure it is correctly named, but it came to me as such. Mid-June. 3—\$2.00; 6—\$3.85; 12—\$7.20; Cormels, \$7.50 per 100.

G. COMMUNIS (Switzerland) 34 (-20) Bears 5 to 15 light purplish-red flowers about an inch wide, with the typical purple-bordered white median line. Mid-June. Rare. \$2.00 each, limit. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. COMMUNIS CARNEUS (So. Europe) 25 (-16) This lovely rose-pink variety, lost to commerce for years, was reintroduced by me in 1950 after a fortunate find. One of the prettiest, with the typical white median line outlined in purple. Mid-June. Very rare. \$5.00 each, limit.

G. ILLYRICUS (England) 18 (-17) A little charmer with up to 10 magenta flowers, about an inch wide, with purple-edged white median lines on lower segments. Naturalizes easily. Mid-June. \$1.00 each; 3—\$2.70; 6—\$5.10; 12—\$9.60; Cormels, \$10.00 per 100. Seeds 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. ILLYRICUS var. ALBION. (Buch, 1953) 20. (-17) A pale selection segregated from my English seedlings. Flowers are devoid of or have only slight indications of the purple lines on the lower

segments. Almost a self-colored lavender-rose, a new color in this section. \$5.00 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. PALUSTER (Switzerland) 18. (-?) Bears two to seven small purple flowers with long lower segments. Have not yet completed tests, but this should prove as hardy as *G. communis*. Likes moist situation. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. SEGETUM (Italy) 33 (-30) Bears 6 to 12 light carmine-red flowers. $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, with dark violet-red blotches and white median lines. Early June. 3—\$1.00; 6—\$1.80; 12—\$3.35. Seeds, 50c pkt.

AFRICAN GLADIOLUS (SUMMER)

These species require spring planting and winter storage away from frost, just like the garden glads. They are not only interesting in themselves, but should be used to pep up the degenerating garden varieties. Will cross with other sections, too. Figures following name indicate approximate height in inches. Must be ordered before May 1 for spring delivery.

G. COOPERII (Plateau Region) 60. Supposedly a variety of *G. psittacinus*, this generally bears additional side spikes and seems more resistant to disease. Flowers larger and more yellow, with sparse fine red lines. Rare. August. \$2.00 each, limit. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. CRASSIFOLIUS (Transvaal, Natal) 30. A peculiar red, sometimes leaning toward purple or brown, with a contrasting almost violet patch at the apex of each segment. Flowers tiny, inverted, and up to 40 per spike in late September and October. Very rare. Imported seeds only, 50c pkt. Recommended only south of Maryland.

G. DRACOCEPHALUS (Natal) 60 (-16) Bears about 7 narrow hooded green flowers which turn bronzy when mature. Fine purple lines, clear blotch. A distinct novelty. August. 75c each; 3—\$2.00.

G. HOOKERII. 60. (-16) Bears 14 to 20 large brilliant scarlet flowers with orange on lower segments. Very late, Oct.-Nov., and does not bloom north of Virginia. Rare. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. MELLERI (So. Rhodesia) 24. Flower spike appears first, then the leaves. Bright pink-to-flame flowers. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. PRIMULINUS (So. Rhodesia) 26. This is the Maid-of-the-Mist from near Victoria Falls. Pure primrose yellow hooded flowers daintily hung from the stem. July. 3—\$1.35; 6—\$2.55. Seeds, 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. PSITTACINUS (Natal) 30. Bears 8 to 12 flowers with spread wings, one of the progenitors of our garden glads. Yellow, heavily lined red. August. Scarce. \$1.00 each, limit. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. QUARTINIANUS (Tropical Africa) 36. Bears 4 to 9 blood red flowers with yellow throat, or mottled. Varies considerably. Very late and best suited south of Virginia, where it blooms in Nov. Rare. 75c each; 3—\$2.00.

G. QUARTINIANUS var. SUDAN (Buch, 1953) 36. This, formerly carried as an unknown species, I have identified as a rare variety from Equatoria originally reported by the late J. G. Myers as *G. Quartinianus*. The flowers are similar in shape to those of *G. primulinus*, but twice as large. Their light yellow ground is so thickly overlaid with fine red lines that they appear tawny or brownish red. Clear yellow blotch. Blooms July-Aug. here, which the type cannot do. \$5.00 each; 3—\$13.50. Seeds, 50c pkt.

A NEW HYBRID

BLINKER (Buch, 1952) 36. A natural hybrid found among *G. psittacinus* seedlings some years ago. Bears 8 or 9 scarlet red flowers with pale yellow blotches and lines through the lateral segments. In reminder of the original *Gandavensis* hybrids, but with purer color. About 2¼" wide and nicely recurved. 70 days. \$1.75 each; 3-\$4.75; 6-\$8.90.

BABY GLADIOLUS AND OTHER HYBRID STRAINS

These are all of European origin, and I would classify them as half hardy. While some have wintered here, they are best suited to the climate south of Virginia, the Pacific and Gulf coast states. If planted very late in fall, just before the ground freezes, the corms will withstand zero temperature. But growth must not be permitted outside, or the shoots will freeze. The foliage will take 20 degrees for a short time. Where lower winter temperatures prevail they should be grown in a cool greenhouse. Dry off and dig in summer. All these are imported and delivered in Nov. Will cross with other sections of the genus.

COLVILLEI HYBRIDS — The first hybrid strain, oldest in commerce. The cross was *G. tristis* var. *concolor* X *G. cardinalis*, made in England in 1823.

— var. *ruber*. 20. The original hybrid, with carmine-red flowers. 3-\$1.00; 6-\$1.80; 12-\$3.35.

— var. *The Bride*. 20. A pure white sport of var. *albus*, with white anthers. 3-70c; 6-\$1.30; 12-\$2.40.

HERALD var. *COMET*. 40. One of the earliest flowering, from a cross of *NANUS* X *CHILDSI*. The large flowers are poppy red, on nice spikes, of which two or three are sometimes produced. 3-70c; 6-\$1.30; 12-\$2.40.

NANUS HYBRIDS. 15. The dwarf or Baby Gladiolus, originated in the Channel Islands and further developed in Holland. Thought to be from a *G. cardinalis* X *RAMOSUS* cross. I offer a special mixture only, including white, pink, scarlet and red varieties. 3-70c; 6-\$1.30; 12-\$2.40.

TUBERGENI var. *CHARM*. 26. This pretty rose and white hybrid, from *HERALD* X *G. tristis* var. *concolor*, combines five species in its ancestry. Generally sterile, but very rarely will set seed. Its pollen has been used. June. 3-\$1.00; 6-\$1.80; 12-\$3.35.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIES

These dainty Gladiolus from the Cape of Good Hope area may generally be grown outdoors only in frost-free regions, but some will stand as much as ten degrees of frost (22°) for short periods, and I have actually wintered some here. The trick is in late planting. I recommend cool greenhouse treatment, as for *Freesias*, when in doubt. They require fall planting, as they are winter growers, and dislike high temperatures and wet feet. Should be dried off after flowering in late winter or early spring. Here is the fragrance hybridists have been searching for — at your service. All will cross with other sections of the genus. These seeds are imported and listed subject to arrival. Uniform price per packet, 50c.

G. ALATUS. 12. Bears 5 to 10 sweet scented turkey red flowers banded with apple green.

G. BLANDUS. 20. Bears 7 to 10 white or pale pink flowers, sometimes marked maroon.

G. GRACILIS. 20. Little Blue Papie. Bears 2 to 5 pale lilac-blue fragrant flowers, marked yellow.

G. GRANDIS. 30. Bears 2 to 6 fairly large flowers, a curious

shade of brown-marked pale primrose which turns grayish at night, when it emits a marvelous perfume.

G. HIRSUTUS. 20. Bears 3 to 6 large deep pink flowers with white stripes. Very sweetly scented.

G. ODORATUS. 30. Bears 6 to 16 large maroon flowers marked with cream and brown. Sends up spike first, leaves coming later. Fragrant.

G. PILLOSUS (Villosus) 20. Pink Papie. Bears 3 or 4 bright red-lilac flowers, somewhat smaller than G. gracilis, and at the same time.

G. TRISTIS. 30. Bears 3 to 6 large creamy yellow flowers with brown spots, but may vary. Fragrant after dusk.

TUDAYLILY HYBRIDS

(Hemerocallis of Tomorrow)

Flowers of future daylilies will remain open longer as soon as the breeders go to work with these years-ahead stocks. These are TRUE hybrids, derived from three species, not garden varieties. These TUDAYLILY HYBRIDS open any time during the day, and not only remain open ALL night, but all NEXT day and all NEXT NIGHT and close on the SECOND DAY (48 HOURS) after opening! No Hemerocallis now in commerce can equal this performance in full sun. They are not freaks. Hundreds of flowers were tagged for five years before I decided to release.

TUDAYLILIES provide substantial material for flower arranger and florist, for dinner table, corsages, bouquets, and similar uses for which ordinary daylilies are not adapted. Because of their northeast Asian ancestry, they will withstand any winter weather that may come along.

TUDAYLILY HYBRIDS combine all that is desirable in Hemerocallis — fragrance, remittance (very early spring and repeat fall bloom), longevity of individual blooms, sub-zero hardiness, hybrid vigor. You will get double display value with these flowers of the future, in or out of the garden. Definitely and radically different from anything hitherto introduced by anyone, anywhere.

All TUDAYLILIES are registered with The Hemerocallis Society and eligible for any competition. Delivered in early April, July and August only. Every flower is guaranteed to bloom for 48 hours, or longer, or I will refund your money. I do not sell any daylilies.

ADVANCE (Buch, 1953) Dec. 36. Very similar to REPEATER in shape, somewhat deeper in tone, with brown on the reverse of the sepals. May-June and Sept. to freezing. \$10.00 each.

REPEATER (Buch, 1952) Dec. 43. Golden yellow, nicely recurved 4¼" fragrant flowers, with medium-narrow petals and sepals. Blooms May-June and Sept. to freezing. \$9.50 each.

TUDAY (Buch, 1952) Dec. 35. Orange-yellow, broad-petaled, slightly crinkled 3½" flowers on branched stalks. The numerous clusters of fragrant blooms seem to float in the air. May-June and Sept. to freezing. \$9.50 each.

TUDOR (Buch, 1953) Dec. 38. Orange-yellow fragrant 4" flowers, slightly recurved. Petals and sepals intermediate, neither wide nor narrow. May-June and Sept. to freezing. \$10.00 each.

PLEASE NOTE: No TUDAYLILIES shipped outside U.S. at present.

DAYLILY SEEDS

I MUST use daylilies in my breeding work, for new colors, other seasons, etc. I have about all available colors, and some are really out of this world. But they do have a habit of setting seeds without my assistance. If you care nothing about names, and want mass beauty economically, this is the way to get it. Mixed DAYLILY seeds, 50c pkt.

